THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, *EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.*

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 20, 1838.

NO XV, OF VOL. XIX. *(NO. FROM COMMENCEMENT 986.)*

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Fa-y, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or wo Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the ex-ation of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages e paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a llure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, the end of a year, will be considered as a new en-gement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly erted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, d 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial vertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than e above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from e regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be t paid.

☞ Beware of a Swindler.

BSCONDED, a few days since, a fellow, who call-ed himself by the name of JOHN DAVIS, and been keeping a school for the last three months in drew Holdshouser's school house.

The said Davis, clerked for me at a shooting match, the 24th inst., and as is customary, collected the y for the shoots to the amount of twenty dollars, with ich he absconded after night. He is about 5 feet 10 hes high, spare made, and has a remarkable bad gh, and is very hoarse. He had on, at the time that left, a black lasting coat and pantaloons, black fur , and pumps made of grain leather. He carried ay no other clothing than these, which he wore.

His character in the settlement where he has been ching is notoriously bad, as a tattler and disturber of ciety, and altogether, he was looked upon as any ng but an honest man.

This advertisement is put forth, merely to warn the blic to be on the look out for a rascal, and that others y not be swindled as I have been.

ELIAS LEE.

August 31, 1838. 3t

Editors in the Western part of the State will do well warn the public of this scoundrel.

NOTICE.

UBLIC Notice is hereby given that applica-tion will be made to the General Assembly of orth Carolina, at its next Session, for an "act to corporate the Trustees of the Salisbury Female cademy."

August 30, 1838. tml.

NOTICE.

will make application to the next Legislature for an Act to incorporate a manufacturing company by e name of the Yadkin Manufacturing Company, or by me other name.

CHARLES FISHER.

September 6, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Ad-ministration on the Estate of Mary Brim, dec'd., the last County Court for Rowan, requests all per-ns indebted to said Mary Brim, dec'd., to make pay-nt without delay; and those having claims against e same to present them within the time prescribed law properly authenticated, otherwise this notice ll be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.

R. W. LONG, Adm'r.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 13, 1838.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotten screws, l mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will y one cent per pound.

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. tf

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the rick office of the late Dr. Mitchel.

Salisbury, May 18, 1838. tf

D. L. McKAY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he is now ready to attend to re-iving and forwarding goods to the interior,

SHIPPING COTTON, *&c.*

He will make liberal advances on all kinds of roduce sent him for sale or shipment.

Intending to devote himself exclusively to this usiness he flatters himself that he will be able to ive satisfaction.

Georgetown, S. C., July 18, 1838. 6t:10

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors in his line of business, (Receiving and Forwarding,) ives notice that he still continues at his old stand, nd has made such preparation as is necessary.—e hopes, by assiduity and attention to give gen-ral satisfaction.

He will receive and forwad cotton as usual ac-ording to direction.

To farmers and merchants who are desirous of hipping their cotton to N. York or Charleston e will make liberal advances.

FELIX LONG.

Cheraw, August 24, 1838. 6t

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:

4,000 lbs. stick Logwood,
1,250 lbs. loaf Sugar,
100 sacks Liv'pl. Salt,
900 lbs. Spring-Steel,
500 lbs. blister, do.
44 kegs white Lead,
47 do. Nails and Brads.
45 boxes Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
1 ceroon Indigo (Span.)
2 bbls. Dutch Madder,
10 pr. Smiths' Bellows,
50 do. Trace Chains,
40 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 and 43 inch,
100 do. narrow, 22 & 24 inch,
30 coils Bale Rope.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, *Fallstown, Iredell County, N. C.*

By JNO. YOUNG, Agent.

August 17, 1838. 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROMANTIC STORY OF A CYGANI.

The following is an extraordinary instance of the repugnance with which the Hungarian peasants, and even the more elevated class, regard the Cygani [gypsies] of Hungary. The story occurs in an article on the subject of this peculiar race in "The British Magazine," and is from the pen of the author of "Stories of a Bride:"

"A beautiful Hungarian girl, named Suzette, had formed a strong attachment for Maygar, a youthful gypsy, whose fine figure and noble, nay, intellectual countenance, were certainly quite enough to justify her partiality. It is almost needless to add that Maygar returned her passion with fervor [for the vehement feelings of these children of the South are too well known to require remark;] still, however, there was no hope of the lovers being united. The father of Suzette, though nominally a vassal to his territorial lord, possessed great wealth in stores and herds; and, priding himself upon the purity of his blood, shrank from the Cygani as from creatures of a different genus, whilst the fathers of the tribe, the immediate and blood relations of Maygar, were equally opposed to what they also considered a degradation. Notwithstanding these obstacles the young people's love remained unshaken, and the happiest moments of Suzette's life were those which she spent in the open wooden gallery which ran round the upper story of her father's house, listening to the wild songs which Maygar chanted to his cittern, or guitar, in the woods below.

"Spring and Summer had passed away since the passion of the unfortunate lovers had been discovered by their respective relatives without the least prospect of an amelioration in the hardship of their destiny. Fortune, however, at length seemed tired of frowning upon them and charitably threw an opportunity in the way of Maygar of being serviceable to the family of his mistress. It was Autumn, and the abundant crops which had blest the fields of Suzette's father had been carefully gathered and stored in the large wooden gallery we have before alluded to, when, during a violent storm, lightning struck the dwelling, and the whole was instantly in a blaze. The terrified inmates rushed out in a state bordering upon distraction, all but Suzette, who fled instinctively to the gallery, and was there seen amidst the burning stores, apparently devoted to destruction. The agony of her father was indescribable, 'Save my child!' vociferated he, 'and I will give you whatever you may ask.' For some moments the spectators stood aghast, but soon bursting from the crowd was seen a young man, whom all present immediately recognised to be Maygar. Under the influence of such strongly excited feelings his success was certain; for, when powerfully agitated, the human frame can sometimes almost perform miracles; he swung to the burning rafters, supporting himself by incredible exertions, and encountering the most imminent dangers with such intrepidity as to obtain shouts of approbation from the crowd, till he reached Suzette, and was soon seen descending with his lovely mistress in his arms. The transport of the father was unbounded: but, alas! when Maygar claimed, as his promised reward, the fair being he had undergone so much to save, he was chilled by a look of the bitterest scorn, and reminded of his gypsy parentage.

"'Had the poorest Hungarian laborer in the fields saved my daughter,' said the stern father, 'I would have given her to him, but she shall never wed one of the Cygani.'

"It was useless to remonstrate, and, without daring to complain of the father's want of faith, Maygar determined still to win his daughter. The Hungarian peasants are slaves, both in body and mind, to their territorial lords, and Maygar knew that if he could win the favor of the graf upon whose estate they resided, the father of Suzette would be compelled to give his consent to his daughter's marriage. It would take us too long to detail the means which Maygar employed to effect his purpose; the graf was old and unbending, difficult of access, and heedless of the feelings of others. Patience, however, never fails to conquer in the end; and few had stronger motives for perseverance than poor Maygar. Fortunate circumstances introduced him to the notice of the count; and, at length, his services in the defence of his patron's castle against a band of predatory Wallachains obtained for him the wished-for mandate. Armed with this he flew to the residence of Suzette's father, and had the satisfaction to find the old man perfectly submissive to his lord's will—but an unexpected obstacle still awaited the ardent lover, and this was of a nature so strange, and yet so insurmountable, that his hopes withered at the blow, and his reason fled never to return.

"Notwithstanding the length of their acquaintance very little personal intercourse had taken place between the lovers. Suzette was naturally romantic, and had been so powerfully struck with the fine person of Maygar, his almost silent adoration, and the enthusiasm with which he had encountered every species of trial for her sake, as to resolve (as long as she considered their union impracticable) to live single for his sake, but this case was quite altered when she found him come actually to claim her hand. Then all her early prejudices recurred to her recollection—the wild stories of the vampire-like propensities of the Cygani, their unholy rites, and the disgrace which attached itself to all associated with them, shook her with horror at the bare idea of giving her hand to one of their tribe. The sylph-like lover of her imagination had vanished, and the gypsy youth, in all the degrading circumstances of his real situation, stood confessed before her. The struggle, though short, was violent. The devoted love of Maygar—his sufferings—and last, though certainly not the least, his handsome person, weighed strongly upon her mind, yet could not conquer her aversion; and, strange to say, the pride of birth in a peasant girl of one of the wildest and most uncultivated countries in the world, was sufficient to overpower all her better feelings. Poor Maygar was refused, and the shock overpowered him so completely that he became a helpless idiot, whilst his repentant mistress, agitated by contending passions, and unable to bear the sight of the misery she had occasioned, sank gradually into an untimely grave."

POPPING THE QUESTION.

The desperate struggles and flounderings by which some endeavor to get out of their embarrassments are amusing enough. We remember to have been much delighted the first time we heard the history of the wooing of a noble Lord, now no more, narrated. His Lordship was a man of talents and enterprise, of stainless pedigree, and a fair rent roll, but the veriest slave of bashfulness. Like all timid and quiet men, he was very susceptible and very constant, as long as he was in the habit of seeing the object of his affections daily. He chanced at the beginning of an Edinburgh winter to lose his heart to Miss ——; and, as their families were in habits of intimacy, he had frequent opportunities of meeting with her. He gazed and sighed incessantly—a very Dumbiedikes, but that he had a larger allowance of brain; he followed her every where; he felt jealous, uncomfortable, savage, if she looked even civilly at another; and yet, notwithstanding his stoutest resolutions—notwithstanding the encouragement afforded him by the lady, a woman of sense, who saw what his Lordship would be at, esteemed his character, was superior to girlish affectation, and made every advance consistent with female delicacy—the winter was fast fading into spring, and he had not yet got his mouth opened. Mamma at last lost all patience; and one day, when his Lordship was taking his usual lounge in the drawing-room, silent or an occasional monosyllable, the good lady abruptly left the room and locked the pair in alone. When his Lordship, on essaying to take his leave, discovered the predicament in which he stood, a desperate fit of resolution seized him. Miss —— sat bending most assiduously over her needle, a deep blush on her cheek. His Lordship advanced towards her, but, losing his heart by the way passed in silence to the other end of the room. He returned to the charge, but again without effect. At last, nerving himself like one about to spring a powder mine, he stopped short before her—"Miss —— will you marry me?" "With great pleasure, my Lord," was the answer given, in a low, somewhat timid, but unfaltering voice, while a deeper crimson suffused the face of the speaker. And a right good wife she made him.—*Edinburg Literary Journal.*

THE DEVIL'S LAKE.

In the northern portion of Indiana there are many beautiful little lakes, which gives great interest to a country somewhat open. About 25 miles from Logansport, and in the vicinity of Rochester, there is one of these lakes about two miles in length, half a mile in width, and of unknown depth. Soundings were once tried with a line of 13 fathoms, but with no effect.

There is a tradition of the Pottawattamie Indians relative to this lake, which has been handed down from generation to generation, and is now received by the white man with confirmed credence. The precise time at which the tradition was first received among the Indians cannot be determined—probably not long after the emigration of the Pottawattamies across the "hard waters" of the north, some centuries since, to this district of country, which was then occupied by the Miames, by whose grant the Pottawattamies became possessed of the lands. It appears that the tradition does not owe its origin to the superstious fears of the red man; but that some gigantic creature inhabited the lake, and does at the present time, is beyond the probability of doubt.

This lake is called by the Indians "Lake Man-i-too," or the Devil's Lake; and such is the terror in which it is held, that but few Indians would even dare to venture in a canoe upon its surface. The Indians will neither fish nor bathe in the lake, such is the powerful conviction that "Man-i-too" or the Evil Spirit, dwells in its chrystal waters. It may elicit a smile from the incredulous to assert gravely the fact that some very extraordinary creature claims monarchy of this beautiful lake. But the existence of a monster in this lake is not an object of more surprise to us than the remains of the Mastadon, whose teeth measures 18 inches—and which were found but two miles from town, in a prairie through which the canal runs. Were there not assurances from men entitled to credibility that a monster had been seen within a few days in the Lake Man-i-too, it might be supposed that the above story originated in the superstitious fears of the Aborigines.

When the Pottawattamie Mills were erected some ten years since, at what is called the outlet of the lake, the monster was seen by those men known to Gen. Milroy, under whose directions the mills, I believe were erected. There are persons in Logansport who questionod closely those who lately saw the mysterious occupant of the lake, and are now convinced of the reality of Man-i-too being founded on something more substantial than the basis of fish and snake stories generally.

But two weeks since some men by the name of Robinson were fishing in the lake, when they beheld with surprise the even surface of the water ruffled by something swimming rapidly, and which they supposed must have measured 60 feet. The Robisons are respectable men whose fears are not easily excited; yet such was the terror that this nondescript caused that they made a hasty retreat to the shore, much alarmed. Since this circumstance took place, and but a few days since, Mr. Lindsey who is well known here, was riding near the margin of the Lake, when he saw, at the distance of 200 feet from him, some animal raise its head 3 or 4 feet above the surface of the water.—He felt the security of the shore, and viewed the mysterious creature many minutes, when it disappeared and re-appeared three times in succession. The head he described as being three feet across the frontal bone, and having something of the contour of a "beef's head," but the neck tapering, and having the character of the serpent; color dingy, with large bright yellow spots. It turned its head from side to side with an easy motion, in apparent survey of the surrounding objects. Mr. L. is entitled to credulity. So convinced are many of the existence of the Monster, that some gentlemen in town have proposed an expedition to the lake and by the aid of rafts to make an effort to capture the mysterious being, which is a terror to the superstitious but which becomes an object of interest to science, the naturalist and philosopher.—*A Visiter to the Lake.*

An Undeveloped Genius.—The difficulties in the way of an "undeveloped genius," are thus soliloquised in Neal's "Charcoal Sketches."

"How," said he, "how is it I can't level down my expressions to the comprehensions of the vulgar, or level up the vulgar to a comprehension of my expressions! How is it I can't get the spigot out, so my verses will run clear? I know what I mean myself, but nobody else does, and the impudent editors say it's wasting room to print what nobody understands. I've plenty of genius—lots of it, for I often want to cut my throat, and would have done it long ago, only it hurts. I'm chock full of genius and running over; for I hate all sorts of work myself, and all sorts of people mean enough to do it. I hate going to bed, and I hate getting up. My conduct is very eccentric and singular. I have the miserable melancholics all the time, and I'm pretty nearly always as cross as thunder, which is a sure sign. Genius is as tender as a skinned cat, and gets into a passion whenever you touch it. When I condescend to unbuzzum myself, for a little sympathy, to folks of ornery intellect—and caparisoned to me,—I know very few people that ar'nt ornery as to brains—and pour forth the feelings indigginus to a poetic soul, which is always biling; they ludicrate my situation, and say they don't know what the deuce I'm driving at. Isn't genius always served o' this fashion in the earth, as Hamlet, the boy after my own heart, says? And when the slights of the world, and of the printers, set me in a fine frenzy, and my soul swells and swells, till it almost tears the shirt off my buzzum, and even fractures my dickey; when it expansuates and elevates me above the common herd, they laugh again, and tell me not to be pompious. The poor plebmians are worse than Russian scurfs! It is the fate of genius; it is his'n, or rather her'n, to go through life with little sympathyzation and less cash. Life's a field of blackberry and raspberry bushes. Mean people squat down and pick the fruit, no matter how they black their fingers, while genius, proud and perpendicular, strides fiercely on, and gets nothing but scratches and holes tore in its trousers."

From a late Number of the Edinburgh Review

ASTONISHING FACTS.

RELATIVE TO A FORMER ORGANIC WORLD.

Dr. Buckland now proceeds to the most important and popular branch of his subject—to give a description of the most interesting fossil organic remains, and to show that the extinct species of plants and animals which formerly occupied our planet, display, even in their fragments and relics, the same marks of wisdom and design which have been universally recognised in the existing species of organized beings.

After giving some account of the supposed cases of fossil human bones, and establishing the remarkable fact of the "total absence of any vestiges of the human species throughout the entire series of geological formations, our author passes to the general history of fossil organic remains:—

"It is marvellous that mankind should have gone on for so many centuries in ignorance of the fact, which is now so fully demonstrated, that no small part of the present surface of the earth is derived from the remains of animals that constituted the population of ancient seas. Many extensive plains and massive mountains, form, as it were, the great charnel-houses of preceding generations, in which the petrified exuviæ of extinct races of animals and vegetables are piled into stupendous monuments of the operations of life and death, during almost immeasurable periods of past time. "At the sight of a spectacle," says Cuvier, "so imposing, so terrible, as that of the wreck of animal life, forming almost the entire soil on which we tread, it is difficult to refrain the imagination from hazarding some conjectures as to the cause by which such great effects have been produced." The deeper we descend into the strata of the earth, the higher do we ascend into the archæological history of past ages of creation. We find successive stages marked by varying forms of animal and vegetable life, and those generally differ more and more widely from existing species as we go further downward into the receptacles of the wreck of more ancient creations.

* * * * * *

"Besides the more obvious remains of testacea and of larger animals, minute examination discloses, occasionally, prodigious accumulation of microscopic shells that surprise us no less by their abundance than their extreme minuteness; the mode in which they are sometimes crowded together may be estimated from the fact that Soldani collected from an ounce and a half of stone, found in the hills of Casciana, in Tuscany, 10,454 microscope chambered shells. * * * Of several species of these shells, four or five hundred weigh but a single grain; of one species he calculates that a thousand individuals would scarcely weigh one grain."

Napoleon used to say, that he wanted in his public functionaries, more head and less tongue. The remark may usefully be applied to persons in other stations.

Many false things have more appearance of truth than things that are most true.

Every branch of knowledge which a good man possesses, he may apply to some good purpose.

AGRICULTURAL.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

[Continued from our last.]

In the Spring of 1796, with a large plough and four horses, I broke up part of a field; I measured the ploughing frequently, and found it in many places eleven inches deep, and no where less than seven; so that the average was at least nine.—This piece contained about four acres, on a gentle declivity; the surface too much exhausted, to pay for cultivating any crop in the common way: this ploughing brought to the surface about five inches of earth, that had never before been exposed, which was principally clay; at the upper edge of the piece, of a bright yellow, which became gradually paler, further down, and of a bluish appearance near the lower side. After several stirrings, it was sown with buck-wheat the same year; the crop tolerable; after the buck-wheat came off, the ground was ploughed and sown in rye, in the eleventh month, very little of which came up, owing, as I suppose, either to its being too late put in the ground, or the seed not good. It remained without further tillage, until last year (1800) when it was again sown in buck-wheat, which grew so large, as generally to fall. Before it was ploughed in the Spring, I took several of my friends to see the difference in the appearance of this piece and the ground adjoining, that had lain the same length of time out of tillage; it was discernible to a furrow; the *deep-ploughed* piece appeared of a fine open texture, and *dark* color, thick set with white clover; the adjoining ground, compact and hard, of a *pale* ash color, bearing scarcely a blade of any other kind of grass, than that common to old fields, known by the name of poverty-grass: in short, one had the appearance of an exhausted old field, and the other of land lately manured. Those who expressed a sentiment on the subject, were of opinion, that to those who did not know what occasioned the difference, the *deep ploughed* piece, would sell for double the price of the other.

Part of another field, from having a very retentive clay near the surface, was of that kind called cold, or sour land, and was thought unfit to produce any crop; either water or ice generally appearing on the surface, in an open time in winter. This was so thick set with white flint-gravel and stones, that the first ploughing could not be deep; but having cultivated several crops on it, taken off the largest of the stones, and consequently been able to get a little deeper at each succeeding ploughing, the nature of the ground seems altered, so that now there is seldom either water or ice to be seen on its surface, more than is common on other pieces: it is now in red clover, very little of which has been injured by the late open winter. This piece has been manured; it is, therefore, unfair to ascribe the quantity of the crops, which have been good, to deep ploughing only; though I am of opinion, that on such land, manures are not of much consequence without it.

I might have before observed, that one of the objections that will probably be made to *deep ploughing*, is the greater strength of team that will be requisite to perform it, and consequently an additional expense. This I believe, on consideration, will also be found to be without foundation. True it is that the first ploughing requires more strength of team; but then it is equally as true, that if the plough is a good one for the purpose, almost double the quantity will be performed in a given time.—The four acres above mentioned, was ploughed by four horses in less than two days; the furrows averaged seventeen inches in width. And as ground ploughed in this way will not acquire the same degree of firmness for many years afterwards, although it should remain untilled; it will be found, that three horses to a plough will be sufficient for after ploughings, even for a grass-lay; and that two such teams will perform as much in a day as six horses in three ploughs of the common kind, and of the common description of ploughing.—Here then is a ploughman saved. In addition to this, it is to be remembered, that for reasons before given, land cultivated in this way, will be preserved in good tilth with much fewer ploughings than in the other mode.

Boiling and steaming Food for Stock.—Those farmers who intend to save from one-third to one-half in feeding their stock the coming Autumn and Winter, should look out in time, and procure and put up a proper apparatus for boiling or steaming grain, roots, and cut hay and corn stalks. It will take some time to think and talk about this very important, though not expensive fixture; the place where it should stand, and the particular manner of its construction will claim due consideration; and after these matters are determined on, the materials must be got together, and a workman engaged to put it up; and by the time all this is done, I fear it will be needed for preparing the food for the hogs; so that you had better begin to think it over soon, and not leave till another year what had better be accomplished this season. A farmer who put up a very simple and cheap affair for this purpose last Fall, thinks that it saved him the whole expense incurred, in fattening his hogs alone. He had given them no grain that was not first boiled.

Soaking Corn for Horses.—A gentleman who resides in Baltimore County, and who is one of the most successful farmers in that vicinity, informed us a few days since, that he saved at least one-third of his corn by the manner in which he fed it out to his horses. His plan is this: He has two hogsheads placed in his cellar, where they are secure from freezing. These he first fills with corn in the ear, then pours in a sufficient quantity of water to cover the corn. After the ears have been thoroughly soaked, he commences feeding, giving to his horses but *two-thirds* the usual quantity allowed. As one of these hogsheads become empty, he re-fills it; and by the time the other is empty, the one last filled is sufficiently soaked for use. In this way the cobs become so softened that the

horses consume the whole of them, and they are thus made to add fully one-third more to his stock of food. He assures us that his horses eat the cobs with avidity, keep in order, and are just as competent to perform plantation labor as when they consumed the grain alone. The success of our ingenious farmant should stimulate his agricultural brethren to follow his example, as the labor of preparation is nothing compared with the great saving effected.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

INFIDELITY.

Whatever specious arguments infidels bring forward in support of their doctrines, there is one thing which seems very prominent in their character; I mean pride. They oppose their own reason to the facts of ages, the fulfilment of prophecy, the evidence of miracles, and the good sense of the wisest and best men who have ever lived.

"The sufficiency of human reason," says Young, "is the golden calf which these men set up to be worshipped; and, in the frenzies of their extravagant devotion to it, they trample on venerable authority, strike at an oak with an osier, the doctrine of God's own planting, and the growth of ages, with the sudden and fortuitous shoots of imagination, abortive births of an hour. The human improvements on divine relation, may be compared to the profaning of the Holy Bible with the figure of heathen idols under *Antiochus Epiphanes*; or rather, to the proud *Roman* Emperor, who took the head from Jupiter's statute, and placed his own in its stead."

The elegant Saurin strikingly describes the folly and madness of such men: "What surprises me, what stumbles me, what frightens me, is to see a diminutive creature, a contemptible man, a little ray of glimmering through a few feeble organs, controvert a point with the Supreme Being, oppose that intelligence who sitteth at the helm of the world; question what he affirms, dispute what he determines, appeal from his decision, and even after God hath given evidence, reject all doctrines that are beyond capacity. Enter into thy nothingness, mortal creature! What madness animates thee? how darest thou pretend, thou who art but a point, thou whose essence is but an atom, to measure thyself with the Supreme Being, with him whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain?'

Men of infidel principles are sometimes as ignorant as they are impertinent. One of this sort was making himself merry in a large company at the expense of the Scriptures, and told his companions that he could prove the prophet of the Christians (as he called Christ) mistaken, even upon the most common subjects. After awakening the curiosity of the company, he thus gratified it. "Christ says that *old bottles* are not so strong as new (alluding to Matt. ix. 17;) and therefore if new wine is put into *old bottles*, it will break them. Now don't every body know that old glass is just as strong as new; for who ever heard that glass was the weaker for being old?" A clergyman in company, who had been the butt of his wit, gently reproved the ignorance and folly of this witling, by asking him if he understood Greek. "Greek, Sir! no, Sir; but what has Greek to do with it? a bottle is a bottle, whether it be in Greek or English: every body knows that an old bottle is just as good and as a new one." "Not quite, Sir," replied the other: "if they are made of leather or skins, as the fact was as to the bottles Christ speaks of, as the Greek name imports; and indeed it is so in many countries, even to this day, that people use skins by way of vessels to contain wine." On which side the laughter of the company turned is not very difficult to conceive. We may here learn that the knowledge of the original languages in which the scriptures are written is of no small utility to a christian minister.

Infidelity is not only shocking as to its nature, but every way injurious as to its tendency. The following instance is a confirmation of it. A servant who waited at the table of Mr. Mallet, often hearing this subject brought forward, at last became as great an adept in these principles as his master; and being thouroughly convinced, that for any of his misdeeds he should have no after account to make, was resolved to profit by the doctrine, and made off with many things of value, particularly the plate. Luckily, he was so closely pursued, that he was brought back with his prey to his master's house, who examined him before some select friends. At first the man was sullen, and would answer no questions; but being urged to give a reason for his infamous behaviour, he resolutely said, "I heard you so often talk of the impossibility of a future state, and that after death there was no reward for virtue, nor punishment for vice, that I was tempted to commit the robbery." "Well but you rascal," replied Mallet, "had you no fear of the gallows?" "Sir," said the fellow, looking sternly at his master, "what is that to you? If I had a mind to venture that, you had removed my greatest terror: why should I fear the least?"

SCEPTICISM.

"Mathematicians (so called,) exist, who say, that they will believe nothing they cannot demonstrate, as if the lightning that glances now out of the corner of that cloud cannot without demonstration, be allowed to exist, either in itself, or its image in my eye. Mathematicians that talk in this, or in any similar way, however mathematically *sane* they may be, are certainly, if not intellectually and morally *insane*, at least troubled with *monomania*.

"I will believe nothing," said a young sceptic riding with a gentleman in a coach in England, "I cannot demonstrate." "Do I understand you rightly sir," said his companion, "that you believe nothing that you cannot understand and demonstrate?" "Yes." Now, sir, will you tell me what is that?" "A cow." "What has it on its back?" "Hair." "Of what color?" "Red." "And what is that?" "A sheep." "With what is it covered?" "Wool." "Of what color?" White." "Do you believe so." "Yes." "But do you *understand* why the cow is covered with hair, and the sheep with wool; or why the one is red and the other white?" "No." "But did you not tell me that you would believe nothing that you could not understand?" He was silent.

All over the world is the truth of that Scripture verified, it is "THE FOOL," emphatically THE FOOL, "that hath said in his heart there is no God: *the fool* that will not believe his own senses: *the fool* that talks about demonstration, or the need of it, *to make that plainer which cannot be made more plain*; or craving after *dead* Euclid to prove the *living* Bible or moral truth. If such a thing as the very quintessence of folly can exist, it certainly is in him who is emphatically THIS FOOL."

POLITICAL.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

THE CALHOUN DINNER AT SANDY SPRING.

We attendad the Dinner given to Mr. Calhoun in this district on Tuesday last, and should have attempted a description of the proceedings, had not the Committee of Arrangements furnished us with the following, which is done in a much more minute, and, we doubt not, correct manner, than if that duty had devolved upon us.

We will merely state, that after the orators had concluded their remarks, a general invitation was given to repair to the dinner-table, in a pleasant grove not far distant, where a very fine Barbacue had been prepared by the Committee, of which at least 1000 persons partook. We have been present on several occasions of the kind, but never before have we seen the preparations on so large a scale, the provisions so well prepared, and as good order preserved.

Mr. Calhoun arrived on the ground at 12 o'clock, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, by whom he was conducted to the stand. He was introduced to the assembled multitude, in a few words, by the Chairman of the Committee, J. H. Joyce, Esq. At least 1500 persons were gathered around the distinguished Senator.—Persons were there from all the neighboring districts, composing an assembly, which for numbers, intelligence and respectability, has rarely, if ever before, met together in this District. In the midst of an attentive silence, Mr. Calhoun arose and commenced one of the most lucid and powerful efforts of mind which has ever fallen to our lot to hear. He premised that he should make no appeals to the prejudice or passions of his audience; that he should briefly elucidate the subject which has caused such excitement throughout the nation, and give such facts and statements as appeared to him to be conclusive as regards the truth of the Constitutional Treasury. He remarked that this subject was merely a separation of the fiscal operations of the Government from those of the Bank.—The Constitutional Treasury merely required the Government to do what Law and the Constitution demanded—collect and disburse its revenues in its own credit, or gold and silver—That the long-standing connexion of Banks and Government had been dissolved, and that this measure proposed to make the separation final.

He proceeded, with clear and forcible argument, to prove that the connexion was *unequal, unjust, corrupting in its consequences, anti-republican, hostile to state rights, and subversive of our liberties.* It was unequal and unjust, because it gave a preference of one institution over another, and that it centred trade wherever that institution was located. That it was corrupting in its consequences, because to sustain itself against attack, the Bank could bribe officers of Government, and members of Congress, by secret means, which no one could ever witness or know of but the parties concerned. That it was anti-republican, hostile to state rights and subversive of our liberties, because, in the nature of the connexion, it was evident that the higher the taxes, the higher the tariff duties—the larger the patronage of the General Government, the greater its expenditure, and the greater its surplus, so much more were the profits of the Banks increased, and that therefore this powerful monied interest was directly interested in promoting all these anti-republican ends, and would assuredly lend its influence to promote them. It was Federal in its orgin, and Federal in its tendencies. Mr. C. remarked on the Act of '89, as requiring Government dues to be paid in gold and silver only, and that Alexander Hamilton, by his single order, defeated this wise law, by requiring the Bank notes of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to be received as gold and silver. This wise Federalist, thus commenced this unjust connexion, contrary to law and to the spirit of Republicanism.

Mr. C. made a few observations on some of the slang objections to the Sub-Treasury. Among others he spoke of the charge of its being originated by Col. Benton, and called "*Benton's-humbug.*" This was not so. Gen. Gordon of Virginia first introduced the measure, in 1834. He approved of the Divorce then, but thought it premature. Col. Benton introduced the measure in the Senate in 1836. Mr. C. then voted against it, because he deemed it *impracticable at the time.* He proposed a U. S. Bank for a limited time on certain conditions, as a better and more practicable plan to *unbank* the Banks; so that Gen. Gordon was the first man who brought this measure into Congress. He also mentioned the favorite argument of the Whigs, that this measure produced one currency for the Government and another for the people—"nuts for the office holders and leaves for the people." He remarked that this was a precious confession. In it the Whigs acknowledged that the constitutional currency was the best—that it gave "nuts" to the office holders, and that the Bank currency, used by the people was nothing but "leaves!" Why not let the people have "nuts?" The whigs alone were to blame for keeping them on "leaves." They alone prevent them from having the full benefit of the Constitutional Treasury; but the truth was, that the Whigs were laboring hard to reserve matters, or rather to snatch the "nuts" from the Government and give them to the Banks, leaving for the Government and the people the "leaves."

Mr. C. concluded by a most beautiful illustration of the danger of chartering a National Bank. He introduced one of Æsop's fables. A woodsman humbly petitioned the Forest to grant him a small piece of timber, a very small piece indeed, in order that he might make a helve for his axe. The Forest held a council, and granted the apparently moderate request. The woodsman shaped and fitted his helve, and returning, soon felled the Forest around him. The axe, Mr. C. remarked, was the Bank.—Give to it a charter, and you supply the helve, and soon the tree of American Liberty will fall prostrate before it.

Mr. Calhoun, during his speech, whilst he defended the right and the duty of the Government to use its own credit (Treasury Notes) and specie, in the management of its revenues, denied that he was an enemy to the State Banks and the credit system; all he desired was a salutary reform, indispensable to the country. He would let Banks stand upon their own resources like every other business.

This is a very faint and imperfect outline of Mr. Calhoun's remarks. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half, using no oratorical flourish. His arguments were dictated by truth, and the effects were consequently great. He was greeted by the cheers of hundreds as he closed.

Gen. Thompson, the Representative from this Congressional district, was present. He had been specially invited, in common with some 40 others, who occupied public stations, and some who lived at a distance. When Mr. Calhoun closed his remarks, a few voices were heard to call for General Thompson. The committee made no objection to his speaking, but invited him on the stand, and requested the decorous attention of the audience, while Gen. Thompson made his remarks.

The Gen. proceeded in one of his best efforts, and with all zeal and industry started and insisted on the objections to the Constitutional Treasury. His plan was the employment of State Banks and Special Deposites. He depicted many gross impositions that had been practised on the soldiers of our army, and attributed them to the operation of the Constitutional Treasury Gen. T. frequently alluded to Mr. Calhoun personally. He read a portion of one of Mr. C's. speeches, and a letter from Condy Raguet, to prove Mr C. an inconsistent statesman. He reiterated the old slang, that Col. Benton was the author of the plan now advocated by Mr. C. (Mr. Calhoun here arose and remarked, that that matter had better be settled then. He turned to Gen. T., and asked him the following questions—"Sir, did not Condy Raguet bring this system to Washington, and propose it to several gentlemen in 1834?" Gen. T. answered, "Yes." Again. "Did not Gen. Gordon introduce that plan, in the House, in 1834?"—Gen. T. answered, "Yes."—"Did I not in '34 declare in my place, that if no one else did, I should under certain circumstances, deem it my duty to bring forward this very measure of Divorce? The answer was again, "Yes." "How then, said Mr. C., can you declare Col. Benton the author of a system, in '36 which you acknowledge Gen. Gordon introduced in 1834?" Mr. Calhoun added the conclusion which he derived from the premises. A minute and distinct detail cannot here be given of this scene. It was one in which the facts of the case, at least, were clearly acknowledged and settled.

When Gen. T. closed, Mr. Calhoun again spoke at some length. He took Gen. T.'s arguments in detail and completely demolished them. He deprecated, as much as Gen. T. could, the impositions practised on the soldiery, and the evils which had happened by the derangement of the Banks and Currency, but he then brought out all the facts of the case, and proved that all of these horrible transactions took place before the Constitutional Treasury was in existence, under the General's own Pet Bank system. If there ever was a case of putting the cart before the horse, this, said Mr. C., is one. This was a tremendors blow to Gen. T's. arguments, as all were founded on those transactions as the fruits of the Constitutional Treasury. The errors of Gen. T's. deductions, and the false positions which he took, were most vividly and forcibly exposed. There never was a more complete triumph of a true cause. The crowd were excited to a pitch of the utmost enthusiasm. The Bank, and Pet Bank system would have met with but few advocates there; and those that were there were silent, after such a signal exhibition of the effects of truth.

It was indeed unfortunate for General T. and his cause that he spoke on that day. His speech might have made an impression if delivered where there were none to answer and refute; but the reply to it was terrible in its effects. General T. assumed some of the same positions which Mr. Clay took in the Senate in his attack on Mr. Calhoun; and if possible, his failure was more signal. Cheers followed every shaft of Mr. Calhoun, and it might have been hoped from the increased effects of the altercation which ensued between Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Thompson, that if time had been allowed the General himself would have confessed he was mistaken. He said that he was opposed to a National Bank, and to the Pet Bank system; he was in favor of employing Banks owned by the States; but three or four States, however, could be enumerated that had such institutions, which occasioned Mr. Calhoun, in his final remarks, to say, that the General having repudiated all other systems, as well as the Pet Bank, was still in favor of "one of the family of the Pets—an infant yet unborn." It was a plan now proved to be impracticable, and worse, if practicable, than the Pet Bank, as its tendency was to combine both the National and State Governments in alliance with the Banks, and all their corrupting effects.

At the conclusion of the speaking the annexed Resolutions, which had been prepared by the Committee, were submitted and adopted by a large majority of votes given. The actual preponderance of the friends of the Constitutional Treasury was supposed to be 4 or 5 to one of its opponents; some estimate the number greater.

The Resolutions would not have been submitted by the Committee, if no one else had spoken besides Mr. Calhoun.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the question of separating the fiscal operations of the Government from the Banks, has by the situation of affairs, become, and is likely to continue, one of great interest and importance to the country, and which will carry with its decision an influence for evil or for good, according as it is determined in favor of the Bank monopolies and their adherents, or in favor of the people and their free institutions—we deem it important and proper, as a portion of the freemen of our Confederacy, to declare our sentiments on this great and momentous question. Therefore.

Resolved, That the union of the Government and the Banks, is, in its operation, unequal, unfair and unjust; is anti-republican in its character and tendency; hostile to State Rights, corrupting in its consequences, and alike dangerous to the liberty and free institutions of the country, as would be the union of Church and State.

Resolved, That it is the duty of freemen to maintain their principles openly and manfully, regardless of all private and individual considerations; and we regard it as imperious at this time, when principles so important are involved, and such mighty efforts are made to overthrow them.

Resolved, That our distinguished guests, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, and our other Representatives who acted with him, in opposing this unholy union of the Banks and Government, and giving their powerful and zealous support to the Independent and Constitutional Treasury have proved themselves the true and faithful friends of the Constitution, and the rights and liberty of the people; and that under such difficulties as to entitle them to our highest admiration and confidence.

JOHN H. JOYCE,
Chairman of the Committee.

The dinner to Mr. Calhoun at Pickens on Wednesday last, passed off with great order and we believe perfect good feeling. Mr. Calhoun addressed the people in plain, common sense explanation of the Independent Treasury system, setting forth its advantages, and replying to the objections which had been urged against it. He declared at the outset, that he should not take that occasion to defend himself against the abusive accusations which had been lavished upon him, for his course on this question, and that he had no intention to attack others. His object would be to explain the question, and to prove that a seperation of the government from banks was essential to the best interests of the country.

We shall not attempt to follow him through his arguments. It was without sophistry or mystification—perfectly plain and intelligible.

He was followed by Gen. Thompson in an argument on the other side, and there were one or two replies and rejoinders. The discussion lasted from about twelve o'clock till near four. At the close, a number of voices called for Gen. Whitner, who made a short address, in which he announced that he had yielded to the solicitations of a large number of the citizens of the Congressional district, who were desirous of supporting him for Congress.—The day being far spent, and the patience of the people probably very nearly exausted, he contented himself with a brief statement of his opinions in favor of the Independent Treasury system.

It was agreed between the two candidates, that the canvass should be conducted in fairness and good temper. After partaking of the refreshments provided for the occasion, the company dispersed. —*Pendleton Messenger.*

VALUABLE TABLE.

The following table, exhibiting at a single view the times of holding elections, the seats of government, and the stated periods for the meeting of the Legislatures, of each of the several States in the Union, we cut from one of our exchange papers, and presume it will be found correct. Those of our subscribers who do not keep files of their papers, will do well to preserve this table for future reference:—[*North Carolina Standard.*]

TIME OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

States.	*Time of holding elections.*
Maine,	2nd Monday in September,
N. Hampshire,	2nd Tuesday in March,
Vermont,	1st Tuesday in September,
Massachusetts,	2nd Monday in November,
Rhode Island,	Governor and Senators in April, Representatives in April & Aug.
Connecticut,	1st Monday in April,
New York,	1st Mon. Tues. and Wed. in Nov.
New Jersey,	2nd Tuesday in October,
Pennsylvania,	2nd Tuesday in October,
Delaware,	2nd Tuesday in November,
Maryland,	1st Monday in October,
Virginia,	3d Thursday in April,
North Carolina,	In July and August,
South Carolina,	2nd Monday in October,
Georgia,	1st Monday in October,
Alabama,	1st Monday in August,
Mississippi,	1st Monday in November,
Louisiana,	1st Monday in July,
Tennessee,	1st Thursday in August,
Kentucky,	1st Monday in August,
Ohio,	2nd Tuesday in October,
Indiana,	1st Monday in August,
Illinois,	1st Monday in August,
Missouri,	1st Monday in August,
Michigan,	1st Monday in November,
Arkansas,	1st Monday in November,

States.	*Seats of Government.*	*Time of meeting of Legislature.*
Maine,	Augusta,	1st Wed. in Jan.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	1st Wed. in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	2d Thurs. in Oct.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	1st Wed. in Jan.
Rhode Island,	Providence, & Newport,	1st Wed. May, July. Last Wed. Oct. Jan.
Connecticut,	Hartford and New Haven,	1st Wed. in May.
New York,	Albany,	1st Tues. in Jan.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	4th Tues. in Oct.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	1st Tues. in Dec.
Delaware,	Dover,	1st Thur. Jan. *biennial.*
Maryland,	Annapolis,	Last Mon. in Dec.
Virginia,	Richmond,	1st Mon. in Dec.
N. Carolina,	Raleigh,	2d Mon. in Nov. *biennial.*
S Carolina,	Columbia,	4th Mon. in Nov.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Mon. in Nov.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	4th Mon. in Oct.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	4th Mon in Nov *biennial*
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Mon. in Jan.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	3d Mon. Sept. *biennial.*
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	Last day Dec.
Ohio,	Columbus,	1st Mon. in Dec.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Mon. in Dec.
Illinois,	Vandalia,	1st Mon in Dec *biennial*
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Mon in Dec *biennial*
Michigan,	Detroit,	1st Mon. in Jan.
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Mon. in Jan.

In our last number we published an account, taken from the Charleston Mercury, of a whale boat containing four black fellows, having been met off Currituck Inlet, by the schooner Ostrich, Captain ELLIS, arrived at Charleston.

Since the publication of the article alluded to, we have derived the following information from a gentleman of this city. He states, that on the 5th ult. being on his way from Savannah to his plantation on one of the Islands to the Southward of this, in a small sloop, he came to anchor in Big Warsaw, the wind and tide being contrary; while there, a boat hove in sight, and made towards his vessel. He soon discovered that the persons on board the boat were black men; our informant waved his hat for them to come to him, they did so; he then inquired where they were from—they said from the South End of Cuba—that they belonged to a brig, (the name of which is not recollected) which had been a regular packet between New York and Cuba, but had been wrecked. They said that the Captain of the brig and passengers had taken the long boat—the balance of the crew the jolly boat. The two other boats had made for land, but that they wanted to get to the United States, and had separated. They said they were very hungry—having been five days without eating or drinking, and asked for food—our informant had none of his own with him, but obtained a little from his negroes and gave them. A proposition was made for them to come to Savannah, it being the nearest port, but they did not appear to like this much—said they wanted to go to Charleston. Finally, the gentleman agreed to take them to his house—to which they readily assented. Accordingly they proceeded to the gentleman's plantation, where they were furnished with food from Sunday until Tuesday when they made their escape.

Our informant further states, that the boat contained nothing but the individuals and a quantity of sailor's clothing—enough to have clad fifteen persons—an axe and a hatchet—he is confident that they were not Southern negroes. The description given us of the boat, corresponds exactly with that furnished by Capt. Ellis, and we have no doubt but that it is the same.

We think it proper to state that the gentleman would have brought the fellows to Savannah, had he not been very much indisposed—he rose with that intention on Tuesday morning, and found that they were gone.—*Savannah (Ga.)*

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 183[illegible]

ROWAN SUPERIOR COURT.—The Superior Court of Rowan is in Session during the present week. His Honor Judge Settle presiding. The docket is a small one, and no trials, as we can learn, of much importance. Judge Settle is a business Judge, and gets along with great smoothness and despatch, he will leave nothing undone that can be finished before he adjourns.

Col. Henry Giles, the Clerk of the Court, being seriously indisposed, and prostrated with a disease, from which he may never recover, has resigned his office, and Junius Sneed has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Henry L. Pinckney has been re-elected Mayor of Charleston. The vote stood, for Pinckney 610, Jas. Lynah 575, Jos. Johnson 203, J. W. Schmidt 141.

We are informed by the Milledgeville papers, that the Governor of Georgia has issued orders commanding a regiment of eight companies to be raised in the Southern Counties of the State, for expelling the Indians from Okefenokee Swamp.

Fire.—New Orleans was, at the last accounts, infested by a gang of incendiary villains who have fired the City repeatedly within a short time. Three attempts were made at one time, two of which resulted in large fires, and heavy loss of property. The Picayune contains an account of two more attempts which were not discovered until too late to stop the progress of the flames short of an extensive conflagration and considerable loss of property.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The People of the Southern States seem to be moving steadily, though not rapidly, on the subject of direct trade with Europe through their own ports. A meeting has been recently held in Norfolk, at which resolutions were adopted preparatory to the Convention appointed to be held there in November next. From all appearances this Convention will be numerously attended by representatives from every part of Virginia and from the Eastern part of this State.

In October, it will be borne in mind, a Convention of the same character is to be held in Augusta, in which the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and North Carolina most probably, will be represented by Delegates.

In November, a Convention for the same object is to be held in Raleigh. This Convention, it will be recollected, was called by the meeting held in Greensboro'. We hope Delegates will be sent from every County in the State to this Convention. While all our sister States of the South are exerting every effort to regulate their trade, and improve their condition, shall North Carolina remain alone in the back ground regardless of her situation! Let her stand forth, and with the rest seize upon the present as a propitious moment for the advancement of her interest, and honor.

Some movements on the subject of a Convention have already taken place in Alabama; without doubt, the people of that State, and Mississippi too, will not fail to act effectually, and in concert in this matter of much importance to themselves, and the whole South.

SENATORIAL TERMS.

With the close of the next session of Congress the terms of fifteen United States Senators will expire.—Of these *seven* are opposed to the Administration,—*six* are friendly to it, and *two*, Messrs. Tallmadge, of New York, and Rives of Virginia, are Conservatives—that is, neither one thing nor the other. The term of Mr. B. Brown does not expire on the 4th March, 1841, as some have supposed, but on the 4th March, 1841. Mr. Strange has five years of his time yet unexpired.

THE POPE AND NAPLES.—It appears that the Pope and the court of the kingdom of Naples are not on the best terms with each other. The Pope lately claimed *homage*, and demanded *tribute* from the King of Naples. The Neapolitan minister objected to it, and maintained that feudal submission was incompatible with the independence of sovereignty, and that his Highness, the Pope, as chief of a religion whose power pertains not to the things of this world, had no right to interfere with temporal dominions. The tribute demanded was *two hundred thousand dollars.* We suspect that the Neapolitan Governor will much sooner yield the *homage*, than pay the tribute.

Cotton Manufacture in Russia.—The manufacture of Cotton in Russia, says a late account, is fostered, and encouraged by the particular favor of the Government, a protection is extended, and every inducement afforded to persons to engage in it. A Providence paper states, that a gentleman from one of the first commercial houses in St. Petersburg has lately been in that City making purchases of machinery. It may be anticipated, from these things, that Russia will soon become an important market for the sale of the raw material.

The Steam Ship *Sirius* lately started from England on her first voyage to St. Petersburg; it is intended to establish a regular, and direct intercourse between the two Countries.

Equinoctial Gales.—These gales have been very violent off the Virginia coast; many vessels have been driven ashore, and disabled, though we have no accounts of any serious losses.

In the port and City of New York it was severely felt, on the night of the 11th instant; the storm did some damage, blowing down fifteen of the finest trees in the park, and a number of chimneys, no lives lost however.

As far as we have learned no great damage has been experienced from its effects in this State, nor any wrecks off our coast, though in all probability there have been some, yet to be heard of.

Long Copartnership.—The articles of association of the North American Trust, and Banking Company, (formed under the late New York Banking law,) provide that the Association shall commence in July, 1838, and terminate the 1st November, 2301.

Very nice.—An Englishman, says a N. Y. paper, lately visited the Falls of Niagara, and being asked his opinion of them replied,—"very neat, 'pon honor, very neat."

TEXAS.

We have received Houston papers of date as late as the 18th August; they contain nothing of material interest; the accounts of invasion by the Indian tribes on the Frontier had proved a false alarm; "Tranquility prevails in every section of the Republic," says the Telegraph."

It was rather expected that in the event of the French blockade being raised, an invasion of the country would be again attempted by the Mexicans, as they have been lately forced to unite amongst themselves and brush up their military a little; no apprehensions seem to be entertained however, of the consequences of such an event.

The crops throughout the country are said to promise great abundance.

This youthful Republic is not far behind some of her older neighbors in the warmth of political discussion. There is now a heated contest waging on the questions of a Presidential, and Vice Presidential election.—Since the death of Col. Grayson, little doubt seems to exist of the election of Gen. Lamar to the Presideney; he is opposed by Robert Wilson.

The City of Houston is said to be in a state of improvement in its moral condition, as well as in appearance, and population.

David G. Burnet is recommended as a Candidate for the office of Chief Justice, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Collingsworth.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

The fire in the woods of N. Jersey, which has been noticed by the papers as existing for some time past was on the late accounts raging with increased violence;—millions of property have been consumed—the conflagration extending over a space of country twenty miles in length, and fourteen in breadth; the timber chiefly pine and cedar. The New York Star, says: "The clouds of smoke are seen twenty miles off, and at night the air is filled with a lucid blaze which dims the moon. The woods and grass are so parched with the drought, that the flames spread with lightning-like rapidity, presenting at night a scene of unparallcled sublimity.—Many houses, and thousands of cords of wood are destroyed, and it is feared a number of persons hemmed in by the flames have perished.

Emancipation in Jamaica.—On the 1st of August, the emancipation of the negro apprentices took place in the Island of Jamaica.—From all accounts, this occurrence has been the cause of new troubles to the poor planters, before greatly harrassed by the apprentice system. The N. Y. papers contain extended information to a late date from the Island. The negroes were at first inclined to be peaceable, and quiet, but being urged, and instigated by unprincipled white men, not to labor without exorbitant wages, they had become disorderly, and refused to labor at all. The Island remained entirely uncultivated for 10 days,—in consequence of which the crops of sugar are falling to the ground, and coffee dropping from the trees and rotting. If this state of affairs continues, the Island will soon become a waste like St. Domingo.—Here, that most humane, and christian fraternity, the Abolitionists, may see a fine illustration of their proposed schemes, carried out.

A Case for the Lawyers.—One of the Siamese twins, Mr. Chang, has been lately arrested in Boston on a charge of assault and battery; his brother, Mr. Eng, very properly refused to be arrested with him, and threatens in case he is molested, to bring an action of false imprisonment. This will furnish a knotty case for the expounders of the Law, in Bosting.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Tuesday the 11th inst., by Lawrence A. Bringle, Esq., Mr. JORDAN WISE to Miss ELIZABETH BUTNER.

In this County, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. A. Lockridge, Mr. JAMES E. ANDREWS to Miss MARY S. BRADSHAW.

In Davidson County, on the 18th of July, by James Burckhead, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN G. MILLER, to Miss Polly SKEEN.—Also, in the same County, on the 25th of July, Mr. ALEXANDER SEXTON, to Miss BELINDA CODEY.—Also, in Davidson County on the 2d of August, by Hiram Ward, Esq., Mr. CHARLES DAVIS, to Miss ELIZABETH SMITH.—Also, in Davidson County, on the 5th of August, by the Rev. Wm. Hannah, Mr. WILLIAM LUTHER, to Miss NANCY COFLIN.—Also, in Davidson County, on the 19th of August, by Hiram Ward, Esq., Mr. JOHN THOMSON to Miss RACHEL RILEY.—Also, in Davidson County, on the 28th of August, by the Rev. Benjamin Lacer, Mr. CLEMENT LANIER, to Miss ELIZABETH NEWBY, daughter of Mr. Rix Newby.

DIED,

In Concord, Cabarrus County, on the 17th instant, DAVID STORKE, in the 39th year of his age. The deceased was a son of the late Rev. Charles Storke long, and so extensively known for his learning, and piety. He lived for a number of years at Concord engaged in the mercantile business, but for the past four or five years he has been a resident of Pontotoc in the State of Mississippi. In the course of last Spring he left Pontotoc, and came on to North Carolina on a visit to his friends. He was on the eve of starting back to Mississippi, when he was suddenly taken with the disease which, in the course of four days, terminated his mortal existence.

The deceased was remarkable for his kind feelings, and friendly disposition. He seldom made enemies, while all his acquaintances soon became his friends.—By his industry and perseverance he prospered in this world. He lived greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and died deeply lamented by a long list of friends and relations.

In La Grange, Fayette County, Tenn., on Monday the 27th of August, after a severe and protracted illness, Mr. PHILIP SHAVER, of this Town, aged about 70 years.

THE MARKETS.

AT FAYETTEVILLE....September 5, 1838.

Bacon,	14	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	a 100	Molasses,	35 a 42
apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	24	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	16
Cotton,	8 a 9	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt,	70 a 75
Flaxseed,	100	Wheat, new,	$1 a 112½
Flour,	$7 a $8	Whiskey,	45
Feathers	40	Wool,	20 a 25

AT CHERAW,.....August 29, 1838.

Bacon, lb.	9½ a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a
Butter,	12 a 25	wrought,	16 a 189
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	450 a 550
Cotton,	10 a 10½	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87½	Salt,	250 a 300
Flour, country,	650 a 756	Steel, American,	10 a 12½
Iron,	5 a 6½	English,	00 a 14
Lard,	11½ a 12½	German,	12 a 14
Leather, sole,	22 a 25	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	37 a 50	Tea,	130 a 137
Orleans,	45 a 56	Tobacco, ma'ftd.	10 a 50

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. Its list embraces over Thirty Thousand Subscribers!! Extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all interests and classes of the people of our Republic. It is the *largest* and *cheapest* Journal in the World!! The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays; articles on Sciences, Mechanics, Agriculture, Foreign News, Morality, New Publications, Medicine, The Silk Culture, Domestic Intelligence, Health, Education, Amusement, The Drama, City Matters, Amusing Miscellany, The Markets, Humorous Poetical Articles, and all other matters discussed in a *universal family Journal*—furnishing altogether as vast, and we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal issued in the World.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the Country.

This approved Family paper is strictly neutral in politics and religion, and the uncompromising opponent of all Quackery.

☞ $300 FOR A STORY!! ☜

Desirous to add interest to the columns of the Courier, we offer *a premium of* 300 *Dollars* for the best story that may be sent us before the first of November next, to be submitted to the decision of the following gentlemen, well known in the Literature of our country. Joseph R. Chandler, Robert Morris, Grenville Mellen, Ashbel Green, Jr.

To those writers who may send us Tales, which may not take the prize, but which we may wish to publish, we shall send an entire set of the *Views of Philadelphia*, by the celebrated Wild, embracing Twenty of the prominent buildings of our city, accompanied by letter press descriptions and Poetical Illustrations.

The price of the Courier is only $2, including the View of Fairmount and Girard College, for PAR MONEY AND NO POSTAGE.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
No. 70 Dock Street,
Opposite the Exchange, Philad.

TO CLUBS.

For $20 we send *ten copies* of the Courier, *for a year*, and the Works of Capt. Marryatt and Mr. Bulwer, embracing *eighteen Novels of the most popular Worke of the day.*

For a $10 Bill we send *Five copies* of the Courier, with the Works either of Capt. Marryatt or Mr. Bulwer.

For a $5 Note, we send to any subscriber, the Courier, *for a year* and the *Twenty Views of Philadelphia*, by Wild, entire.

Editors with whom we exchange, as well as others, will place us under obligations by copying the above. To all who do so, we shall not only feel gratified to send the Courier, but we will, on their sending us a copy of their paper containing it, immediately forward them, by return mail, *Two of the most beautiful views, of Fairmount and Girard College*, that have ever been got up. To those Editors to whom we promised the *Small Views*, which we published in the Courier, on their noticing the fact on a copy of their paper, we will send those of *Fairmount and Girard College* instead, as a trifling regard for their polite compliance with our wishes.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next General Assembly, to abolish Juries of the County Court of Rowan.

JACOB HOLDSHOUSER,
J GOODMAN,
DAVID FRALEY.

September 20, 1838. tml

Lexington Female School.

THE Patrons of the Female School at Lexington, have the pleasure to inform the public that they have secured the services of Miss SARAH A. STEARNS, for the next year. Six or eight advanced Pupils can be taken into the School. The superior qualifications of Miss Stearns, and her popularity as an Instructress in the higher branches of an Academic course, recommendeds her School in the strongest manner to those who wish their daughters instructed in a thorough course. The School will commence on the 1st of October, and it is very desirable that entrances should be made at that time or very soon after.

The Terms will be such as are common in Institutions of the kind.

September 20, 1838. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE MONROE, deceased, either by Note or book account, are requested to call and pay the same without delay, and all those to whom the said George Monroe, dec'd. are indebted, are requested to present their accounts within the time prescribed by Law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar against their recovery.

JAMES OWENS, admr.

Sept. 18, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for upwards of ten years in the improved plan of BUSHING MILLS, and other Machinery when worn, or heated. By his method, Irons of either upright, or horizontal Gudgeons, as also the bush for the Spindle and Ink, run much lighter and steadier than those on the old plan. The great trouble of wedging and repairing the Spindle, Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when run on, or in these Bushes and Inks.

Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind can be supplied by making application to the Subscriber by letter, at Mocksville, Davie county, N. C.

L. A. GILBERT.

September 20, 1838.

☞ The Subscriber would refer any one wishing information on the subject, to DR. AUSTIN, one of the Editors of the "Carolinian."

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at public Sale, at his residence, on the main road leading from Brown's Ferry, to Salem, on Monday the 15th October next, four or five hundred bushels Corn, sixty head Hogs, Cows and Calves, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, together with many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN SMITH.

September 20, 1838.

TO RENT.

THE House and Lott situated on Main street, between the residence of Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Fisher, will be rented until the 1st January next.

For terms apply at this office.

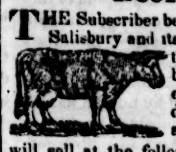
Fifty Mills Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 19th of August last, an indented apprentice to the Tanning Business, named JOHN FOWLER. The said boy is about 20 years and six months old, about five feet three inches high, and had on, when he left, a blue jeans coat, blue pantaloons, and a black hat with a small rim. The public is hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, as I will enforce the law against all who do so. Any person bringing the said boy to me, shall receive the above reward, but no thanks.

JAMES GOODMAN.

Rowan, Sept. 20, 1838. 3t

Beef! Beef!!



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Butchering business, and will be found at the Market House every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, with as good Beef as the Mountains can afford, and will sell at the following prices: fore-quarter, choice pieces, 4½; hind-quarter, choice pieces, 5½; by the whole quarter, 4 and 5 cents.

A. C. McLELLAND.

Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1838. 3t.

Friend and Foe.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are respectfully requested to come forward, on or before the *24th day of August next*, and make payment. The Subscriber will feel gratified if this notice is heeded, but must inform all those whom it may concern, that after the day above mention they must settle with John H. Hardie, Esq., or Mr. David Kerns.

JEREMIAH M. BROWN.

Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1838. 3t

To the Public.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 28th inst. two indented apprentices to the Blacksmiths Business, named MYRICK MILLER and ALLISON MILLER. I will give one bushel of Coal for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to me, or one half bushel for either of them; but will pay no other charges nor offer any thanks to those who may do it. All persons are hereby forewarned against harbouring or employing the said boys, as I am determinod to enforce the law against any who may do so.

J. B. ELLIS.

Davie county, Sept. 20, 1838. 1t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will apply to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for an Act to charter a Bridge over the South Yadkin river, near Hall's mill. JOSEPH HALL.

Sept. 20, 1838. tml

RACES.

THE *Yadkin and Catawba Association Races*, will begin at Salisbury, N. C., on Tuesday, the 6th of November next, when the following purses will be run for.

First day.—A Post Stake 2 years old, one mile out, subscription: $50,00, To close the day previous to the Race. On the same day 3 year olds,—mile heats, subscription: $100,00. To close the day previous to the Race.

2d day.—Two mile heats. Purse: $200,00

3d day.—Mile heats. Purse: $150,00.

4th day.—Best 3, in 5 mile heats. Purse: $100,00.

And the entrance money of the previous days added.

BY THE PROPRIETORS.

Salisbury, Sept. 13th, 1838.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.— Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838. tf

NOTICE!

THE Subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of *John Furr*, dec'd. will proceed to sell, on Tuesday, the 2d. day of October, next, at the late residence of the dec'd., **seven negroes,** a woman and six children; the same being property left by said dec'd., and sold for a division amongst the Legatees.—A reasonable credit will be given to purchasers.

JAMES YOUNG,
ALLISON FURR, } Adm'rs.

Cabarrus co., Aug. 30, 1838. 12:4t

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.

JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

Fine Assortment

of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of

Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. tf

NOTICE!

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Cabarrus county, at August Term, 1838, I will sell at the late dwelling house of John Furr, deceased, on Tuesday the 2d of October next, one Tract of Land, on which the widow of the dec'd. now lives, containing **three hundred and sixty-five Acres,** adjoining the lands of Alexander Kimmons, William L. Meek and others. Also, one other Tract, containing **sixty-two Acres,** adjoining the lands of Jacob Coleman, Esq., Peter Earnhart, and others.

The above Tracts of Land will be sold on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and security.

WM. BARRINGER, C. M. E.
By R. C. CARSON, DEP. C.

Concord, August 18, 1838. 12:4t

The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, subserves this homily on so plain and hacknied a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not always employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.

Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters?

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. The VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *prima vis* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills; they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, his man ROBIN, who absconded about the 20th of last month without any cause whatever, and it is believed he will endeavor to make his way to the State of Ohio. Robin is a tolerable bright mulatto, about six feet high; a most muscular man, aged about 42 years; has one fore tooth missing, or a wide space between his fore teeth; has a scar on one of his cheek bones, occasioned by a burn when young, and the mark of a severe cut on one of his thumbs; he is very fond of spirits, and when drunk, is very outrageous. Robin has worked in a Tan yard for 20 years, and is a very good Tanner and Currier. He is also a good coarse Shoe Maker, and carried away his tools with him.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of Robin, so that I get him again. Any person apprehending said negro, will please address to me at Oxford, North Carolina.

JNO. B. LITTLEJOHN.

Oxford, 5th Sept., 1838. 14:tf

NEW FASHIONS, FOR SPRING & SUMMER, 1838.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

TO TRAVELLERS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and his former customers and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand in the

Town of Lincolnton.

He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him; and hopes by a continuation of his former attention to his business, to merit its continuance.

WM. SLADE.

September 6, 1838. 6t

TOWN PROPERTY AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following valuable property, lying in the town of STATESVILLE, North Carolina. Five adjoining Lots in said town, on which is the "EAGLE HOTEL." Also, directly opposite said Hotel, a Town Lot, containing one and half Acres, on which there is a good Blacksmith Shop.

100 ACRES

of good Land adjoining the Town; twenty-four Acres of which are under good cultivation, and seven Acres of excellent *meadow*. The arable and meadow Lands are enclosed, the rest is in timber. Also, four Acres contiguous to the Methodist Church. The four Acres, together with the above Lot of one and half, are the property of James F Harbin.

For terms ☞ apply to William Harbin, Esq., at the "Village Hotel," E. W. Jones, at the "Eagle Hotel" or to James F. Harbin, opposite Eagle Hotel, in the Town of Statesville.

September 6, 1838. 6t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Cheap, Cheap, very Cheap!

200 pieces Calicoes,
200 pieces brown Domestic,
20 do. Kentucky Janes,
48 do. Northern Linseys,
200 Negro Blankets,
15 cases Fur Hats,
30 doz. Seal skin Caps,
1,500 lbs. Hemlock Leather,
6 doz. fine Calf Skins,
250 pair coarse and fine Brogans,
40 do. Seal and Calf skin Boots,
50 do. Carryall Hames,
6 hhds. Molasses,
10 do. Sugar,
60 bags Coffee,—together with a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS, just received and for Sale low, wholesale or retail, by

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. 6t

Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOSTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838. tf

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1838. 12m

COPAL Varnish, English Patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Japan used for painting, Varnish for Paintings and Drawings upon paper, &c., made, and will be kept constantly on hand for sale, wholesale or retail, by—

C. C. HARRISON,

Statesville, Iredell co., N. C. 12:3t

POETIC RECESS.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the Southern Literary Journal.

POETRY OF NATURE.

Nature hath echoes that may fill
The heart with sadness, or may thrill
With tones of extacy: each breeze
That wantons 'mid the whispering trees,
Stirring their leaves;
That passes with a lightsome wing
O'er laughing brook and purling spring,
Or lightly weaves
Its path the early flowers among,
Comes laden to my heart with song.

So hath the calm and stilly hour
Sweet Poesy's bewitching power,
When Meditation from her cell,
The pensive musings of her shell
At eve awakes;
And with a gentle sympathy
Comes o'er the fount of memory,
Or softly breaks
'Neath Fancy's quickening control
In shade or sunshine o'er the soul.

Nor minstrelsy in air alone;
Earth hath her cords of silvery tone,
That to the brightly glancing eye
Of Genius wake to melody,
In the still hush
Of Summer woods and shading bowers,
Or dewy cups of bursting flowers;
And in the gush
Of purling streams whose cadence thrills
The ear among her breezy hills.

And Ocean hath her lyre of deep
Or gentle tone, as tempests sweep
Its heaving bosom into surge,
And o'er the bark its billows urge;
Or softer wing
Of Summers zephyrs gently wake
The silver crested waves that break,
And playful spring
In dalliance on the sounding strand,
And murmur o'er the polished sand.

But loftier strains than breathe on earth
Among the dreamy stars have birth,
And softer than the zephyr's play
The cadence of the heavenly lay;
Warmed by the spell
That from each starry lyre awakes,
Enraptured Phœbus blushing breaks
His voiceless shell;
While Contemplation sits and sings
Her soul away to viewless strings.

H.

— SCRAPS. —

An American Judge.—There he sot, with his hat on, a cigar in his mouth, his arms folded, and his feet over the rail, looking as sour as an unripe lemon. "Bring up them culprits;" said he, and when they were brought up, he told 'em it was scandalous, and only fit for English and ignorant foreigners, that sit in the outer porch of darkness, and not high minded, intelligent Americans.—"You are a disgrace," said he, "to our great nation, and I hope I shall not hear the like of it again. If I do, I'll put you on your trial as sure as you are born. I hope I may be skinned alive by wild cats if I don't."—*Sam Slick.*

Proof that a man is dead.—A subscriber to one of the Eastern papers, a few years ago, being sadly in arrears for the same, promised the editor that if his life was spared to a certain day, he would, without fail, discharge his bill. The day passed and the bill was not paid. The natural conclusion therefore was, that the man was dead—absolutely defunct. Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor, in the next paper, placed the name of the delinquent under the obituary head, with the attending circumstances of time and place. Pretty soon after this announcement, the subject of it appeared to the editor; not with the pale and ghastly countenance usually ascribed to apparitions—but with face as red as scarlet. Neither did it, like other apparitions, wait to be first spoken to, but broke silence with—'What the devil, sir, did you mean by publishing my death?' 'Why, sir, the same that I mean when I publish the death of any other person, viz: to let the world know that you were dead.' 'Well, but I'll be c—s—d if I am dead!' 'Not dead! then it's your own fault, for you told me you would positively pay your bill by such a day, if you lived till that time. The day is passed, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead—for I will not believe you would forfeit your word; O no.' 'I see you have got around me—Mr. Editor—but say no more about it—here's the money. And, harkee, you wag, just contradict my death next week, will you!' 'O certainly, sir, just to please you—though, upon my word, I can't help thinking you died at the time specified, and that you have merely come back to pay this bill, on account of your friendship to me.'

The appearance of Victorin, or Vic., as she is familiarly termed in England, is not remarkably prepossessing, though she is by no means ugly.—She is quite small in stature, light complexion, blue eyes, wears her hair *a la Greecque*, and dresses with great simplicity. Her form is spare, and face rather distinguished for want of animation than otherwise. Owing to a slight defect, her upper lip is contracted, so as to expose her teeth, even when not smiling or talking:—this defect, however, is but little noticed, as it has been adopted, of course, in compliment to Victoria, by all the ladies at Court, and indeed by English females generally.

Arabians and Antiquities.—During the cruise of the Constitution along the Mediterranean, for the object of improving the breed of animals at home, Com. Elliot procured a small stock of superior Arabian and Andalusian horses, and extra sized jennies and jacks of marked beauty, and of the best blood of the country. They were obtained with great difficulty and brought home at much hazard; but all this yielded to the benefit which the country would derive by their introduction into the United States. The commodore has also brought with him a few of the broad tailed Syrian sheep, valued for their quality of mutton and their quantity of fleece. In addition to these, he has some valuable wheat and grass seed, the introduction of which will doubtless turn out of important use to the farming interests at home.

The antiquarian societies will feel obliged to the Commodore for the rare antiquities and numerous ancient coins which he has been at the trouble of collecting abroad, and intended for the different public institutions at home.—*Boston Traveller.*

Considerates.—"John," said a careful father, "don't give cousin Simmon's horses too many *oats*—you know they have *hay*." "Yeth, thur," said John, moving toward the barn, "And hark ye, John—don't give them too much *hay*: you know they have *oats*."

Family Animosity.—It is known the Campbells of Ayrgyle, and the Macleans of Mull, were sworn enemies; and that the enmity led to the acquisition by the former, of the principal estates of the latter, although a few minor possessions still belonged to the Macleans. Of their rancor towards the supplanters of their race, the following anecdote affords an instance: A venerable Maclean was, one Sunday evening, sitting in his elbow chair, and hearing his grandson read the bible. The boy read of the prosperity of Job in his latter days.

"He had fourteen thousand sheep, seven thousand oxen, and two thousand camels." "Show me the bible, boy!" said Maclean, at the last word, which was pronounced exactly as they pronounced the name of the Campbells. The bible was shown him. "C, a, m, e, l, s—Cawmels! the devil take the printer! that could never be in the bible; for gin he had the half o' that cawmels, the never an ox or a sheep they'd left him."—*The Colonist.*

CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[Translated from the German.]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

The greatest of human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America.

To LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: ☞ often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the lungs ☜—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE,—whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE-FOLD power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

A brief history of the immortal Experimenter, who has sacrificed a large property and nearly *six years* of mental and bodily toil upon the altar of human benevolence, must be fraught with thrilling interest to the Western as well as Eastern World. He is a kinsman of Dr. ANDREW OFFON GOELICKE, the well known author of the "Historia Medicinæ Universalis," who gained a great reputation throughout Germany, in the commencement of the last century, by zealously advocating the doctrines of the eccenrric Dr. STAHL. Having lost his father by Consumption, Goelicke was left with a large estate. Fortunate for us, and fortunate for generations yet unborn, his polar star was the good of his fellow men,—and he "vowed, in the name of the Being who made him, that he would spend his last shilling and his life with it, ere he would stop short of the discovery of the CAUSE and CURE of that dreadful disease which had torn from him a beloved parent."

The lofty spirit of Goelicke was chafed by the too just reproach cast upon the healing art, that "its imbecility and ignorance serve but to court and foster disease,"—and his aspiring soul would not permit him to grovel on with the great mass of physicians, in the dim twilight of medical knowledge.—"What!" said he, "has the God of nature been more provident for the earthly reptiles that crawl at our feet, than for the noblest of his creation, Man? Has he not kindly provided an antidote to the maladies even of the *hateful toad*, in the very leaf that was designed as its shelter from the storm? Dare we, then, impiously charge our Maker with a WANT OF FORESIGHT? Heaven forbid!"

* A German coin, value 75 cents.

Being fully persuaded of the existence of a sovereign remedy for Consumption, then undiscovered, this giant-minded philosopher and experimenter commenced ransacking the three kingdoms of nature, vegetable, animal and mineral, and, with the key of chemistry in hand, unlocked her sacred archives. Not satisfied with surveying the beautiful exterior of her triune temple, this zealous chemist made a bold entrance into the inner courts; and there, directed by the Great Chemist of the Universe, obtained from NATURE'S MEDICINE CHEST his Matchless Sanative.

Dr. HERMAN ETMULLER, and two other of our most eminent physicians (whose testimonials will be found annexed to this prospectus) publicly acknowledge its mighty efficacy in curing not only Consumption, but other fearful maladies which they have heretofore believed incurable. They frankly confess, that it is the most unaccountable in its action of any medicine ever yet prepared by human hands.

Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr. Anthony Strumer, one of our booksellers, sold, in *one month*, 147 phials, being more than six packages; Mr. E. P. Manhattan, 128; Mr. James Sevier, inn-keeper, 105; and not a single agent, who has made returns of money to the depository, has sold less than 100 per month, since he received his appointment.

An association of gentlemen, with Mr. Manhattan at its head, and comprising twenty agents, recently offered Goelicke $40,000 for the ORIGINAL RECIPE for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

Mr. Manhattan has cause to prize this medicine, since one of his daughters, whom Dr. Van Gautt attended in a long sickness, and whom he acknowledged to be in a "confirmed consumption," has been perfectly cured by using only "three quarters of a phial." Also, a young man, who was formerly a clerk in his store, and who had, for several years, been subject to fits, was restored to uninterrupted health, on taking *less than half a phial.* Several other very important cures have been disinterestedly reported to the public by the before-named physicians, since their conversion to the Vis Vitæ doctrine, as will be seen by their annexed testimonials.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to "take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance where cures have been wrought by this remedy, *less* than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has a patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate, as a general preventive of CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,—and by many it is said to be a never-failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such infallibility.

Masters of vessels, who may wish to furnish themselves and their crews, each with a phial of it, can obtain the article of my agents; at 8 per cent. discount by the package.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold,—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using this medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the APPETITE dictates, and not be compelled to force down, *against nature*, every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or hock, *obey her*; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef-steak, *regard her voice.* In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his *appetite craves*, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink, by simply moistening (!) his parched lips; but place by his bed-side a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason; this is common sense; this is nature.

TO AGENTS. The General Agent for the Matchless Sanative, in the Western Hemisphere, is Dr. DAVID S. ROWLAND,* BOSTON, in the ancient State of MASSACHUSETTS, NORTH AMERICA. To prevent any *attempt* at counterfeiting, the directions accompanying each package will contain a *private check mark*, made known to the general agent in Boston, who is duly authorized to employ an inspecting agent, at the expense of the depository, to visit occasionally the sub-agents in the different sections of the country.

It was deemed absolutely necessary by the inventor, that the general agent in America, should be a gentleman acquainted with medicine; but while said agent has power to create additional agencies, in any town or city whenever he shall think proper, he has it in charge not to appoint either *druggists* or *apothecaries* as *agents*, and consequently this medicine will *not* be for sale at their stores.

As Goelicke does not wish the reputation of this remedy in America to depend upon the cases herein reported, but upon its own merits alone, he is perfectly willing, nay, *he asks it as a favor*, that publishers of newspapers, throughout the whole country, will throw open their columns to PHYSICIANS, for the free admission of all their argumentative communications (over real names) which they may offer *against* the validity of the new doctrine.

In regard to the SANATIVE, the public will probably prefer to make actual *trial* of its worth, rather than rely upon what may be said of it, either by its friends or its foes. Not being at all desirous of a *certificate reputation* abroad, the inventor would not have consented that the following cases should have been published, had not the annexed testimonial, which corroborates the facts, have been so kindly and unsolicitedly presented to him, by three of our most distinguished physicians, who were, till very recently, his BITTEREST OPPOSERS. Having designed his medicine as an antidote to only *one disease*, he could not have believed that it possesses such a controlling power over the human system, were not the cases here given, attested to by gentlemen, who were individually knowing to the facts, and whose veracity no one will presume to call in question, viz: 28 of Incipient and Confirmed Consumption; 9 Palsey; 13 Fits; 21 Venereal; 5 Dropsy; 3 Insanity; 1 Emaciation; 15 Indigestion; 7 Pleurisy; 3 Gout; 14 Piles; 9 Dysentery; 6 Gravel and Stranguary; 2 Diabetes; 15 Rheumatism; 5 Spine Complaint; 7 Rickets; 12 Jaundice; 1 Partial Deafness; 17 Nervousness; 8 Ague; 35 Weak Lungs and Spitting of Blood; 3 Delirium Tremens; 7 Heartburn; 18 Vertigo and Headache; 12 Loss of Appetite and Debility; 4 Liver Complaint; 32 Obstinate Coughs and Colds; 9 Asthma; 23 Diseases of the Eyes; 6 St. Anthony's Fire; 10 Disturbed Sleep and Watchings; 2 Cancer; 11 Ringworms; 8 Ulcer and Fever Sores; 9 Wind in Stomach and Bowels; 5 Hypochondriac; 10 Night Sweats; 6 Strains; 13 Scurvy; 12 Scald Heads; 4 Carbuncled and Pimpled Face; 9 Leprosy; 6 Tic Douloureux; 1 Poisoned; 4 Sickness in Pregnancy; 3 Tumors; and many difficult female complaints; besides numerous cases of Humors, Fevers, &c.

All persons whom the Sanative shall save from threatening disease, are particularly desired to communicate their cases (post paid) to the depository.

† † † † † † † † †

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base imposter and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed to be incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, Dec. 10, 1836.

† † † † † † † † †

[It appears by the following information given to the public by Dr. Rowland, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an effectual and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person and the *sick generally.*]

Matchless Sanative.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

TESTIMONY No. 1.

A Letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq., of New York.

† † † † † † †

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1837.

DR. D. S. ROWLAND,—Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidently noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as *her lungs were rapidly consuming, and no human means could save her.*" Still, the Sanative, being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a phial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, *she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days*, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble health and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about house and attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that *she owes her life to the Sanative alone:* and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet *heard* of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in our neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c.
H. F. SHERWOOD.

TESTIMONY No. 2.

[*From the Brunswick Advertiser.*]

"One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a *Consumption*, has taken the *Sanative*, and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been *greatly benefited* by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

TESTIMONY No. 3.

The Matchless Sanative.—By an article in our paper to-day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

[*Boston Morning Post.*

POSTSCRIPT!

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

BETWEEN

"PHYSICIANS & the MATCHLESS SANATIVE"

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a great benefactor to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing, and WILL cure? Let facts answer.

4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their day-book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. 'The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative in giving a large dose to a dog *without killing him*, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL.'

7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT of the CURE.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

6. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they known, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also, for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

☞ In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an agent.

* 188 Washington Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE came into this neighborhood some four or five years since, a colored man, who calls himself WALKEN GUADELOPEAN, says he is a free man, a Spaniard by birth, and that he was born and raised in Manilla; that he left Manilla while young; that he went on board an American Merchantman, the Isabella from Boston, commanded by Capt. Charles Taylor, as a cabin boy, that he made several voyages in the Isabella, that the vessel was ultimately sold in Holland; that Capt. Taylor then purchased or chartered a brig in which he came to America. That he was afterwards employed in different vessels engaged in the coasting trade; That at length he left that employment and made his way through the country, from Philadelphia to Tennessee, and from Tennessee to this place.

Such is his narrative as well as I can understand him. He speaks or pronounces the English language badly, particularly names with which he is not familiar. He is an uncommonly small man, being barely four feet, 10 inches high. He is of a very dark copper colour, with fine dark hair, except that which has become grey. He appears to be between 40 and 50 years of age. His cheek-bones are wide and his face rather short, his teeth are somewhat long, large, and sound. He is uncommonly peaceable, quiet, and orderly in his disposition. For the last two years, he has been most of his time, in my employment as a common laborer. He is destitute of education, but appears to be possessed of good natural sense. It may be, that he is a slave. It is therefore, that I make this publication.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer, Nashville Banner, and Milledgeville Journal, will please insert this three times once a week, and forward their respective accounts to the subscriber, for payment, together with a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

WM. ANDERSON, P. M.
Silver Glade, Anderson Dist. S. C., June 17, 1838. 14:6t.

Executor's Sale.

THE subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Sarah Stone, late of Raleigh, deceased, will sell at public auction on Monday and Tuesday the 29th and 30th days of October next, at her plantation, about ten miles East of Raleigh, all the crop of *Wheat, Corn* and *Fodder*, and all the stock of *Horses, Cattle*, and *Hogs*, and the *Plantation Utensils*, consisting of *Carts, Waggons, Ploughs, &c.*; and on Wednesday the 31st of October, at the same place, all the *Negroes* belonging to said Estate—forty-six in number—consisting of men, women, boys, girls, and children, will be offered for sale. The negroes will be sold in *families*, pursuant to the directions of the Will.

Terms.—The crop and plantation utensils will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over $10—for $10 and under, *cash*. A part of the negroes, to the amount of about $5,000, will be sold on a credit of 6 months, for notes negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina in Raleigh; and the balance will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date.—☞ Bond and satisfactory security will be required for the purchase money, before the property is changed. D. W. STONE.

Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 3, 1838. 14:6t.

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

The above medicine is for sale at the Post Office, Cotton Grove, Davidson County,

By JAS. WISEMAN, Agent.